

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Arrivals of Morton, Conkling and Bristow Men Yesterday.

THE PREPARATIONS.

The Hall Where the Convention Is To Be Held.

A POLITICAL DIRECTORY

Where the Various State Delegations Will Be Found.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1876.

The preparatory work of the Republican National Convention goes bravely on. This morning the Bristow Club, of this city, opened Pike's Hall, a spacious building, where the delegates, clubs and organizations in favor of Bristow may meet and fraternize and find various conveniences furnished them. Hopkins' Hall, another roomy place, will be opened to-morrow in the interest and for the accommodation of the friends of Governor Hayes, who will come in strong numbers as they have but comparatively a little distance to travel. His friend, General Wyckoff, Adjutant General of the State, is here. The Missouri delegation will come on Monday, and take up quarters at Kopp's. The second corps of the Blaine support has arrived, Mr. George C. Gorham, of Washington.

The largest and most important arrival, however, is the Morton body guard, from Indiana, headed by Bill Holloway, Morton's brother-in-law.

MORTON'S SHOWING.

Holloway claims 207 votes for Morton on the first ballot. Morton, he says, will also be the second choice of his friends, as they have a conviction that the triangular fight between Blaine, Conkling and Bristow will prevent a union between the friends of any of the three, and their support must go to Morton, and that the ticket will be Morton and Hartshorn. The Morton men already have number over a dozen, among them being Henry Taylor, of Lafayette; H. Tripp, of North Vincennes, and J. J. Kanter, H. Idings, George W. Friedley and R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, all ardent workers for Morton. These men won't allow the grass to grow under their feet, and they are already trying to negotiate an alliance with the Hayes men for certain specified conditions. They are at the Grand Hotel, and they speak as if Morton was certain of the nomination. Holloway says of Alonzo B. Cornell that he is on hand trying to make a breach among the Western delegates, so as to secure Ohio for Conkling.

General Wyckoff, who is here for Hayes, thinks that Blaine be defeated his strength will go to Hayes.

General J. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, is here for Bristow.

To-morrow Eugene Hale, of Maine, and the day after Blaine himself are expected.

COLORADO DELEGATES NOT WAITED.

The colored element in this Convention is apt to stir up some feeling as far as the question of hotel accommodation is concerned. Half the delegates from the South are likely to be colored, and, according to the Civil Rights bill, no hotel, under certain penalties, can refuse them accommodations if they demand it. Last evening Colonel Stokes, of Alabama, who runs the Spencer delegation for Morton, applied for accommodations at the Walnut street house for twenty-five delegates. He said some of them were colored, but he wanted the whole gang kept together, and the landlord refused to take them. Other instances of this kind are likely to occur, but there is plenty of hotel accommodation, and the great crowd that has been expected by the landlords is not anticipated by others.

CONKLING'S STRATEGY.

A. B. Cornell said this morning that he believed Conkling would go into the Convention with 250 delegates. He thinks very little of the Bristow movement, and considers it a mere fish in the pan, as the chief friends of Bristow are enemies of the republican party, and are afraid to go too far there and undermine the Bristow movement too tightly. There is no doubt that Conkling will show up in great strength, and the politicians here now all admit it; but Blaine is not yet dead, it is said, and Morton lives.

Judge Greenback told me he thought Washburne would be the coming man, having been out of the country so long and being so powerful with the Germans.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE CONVENTION.

The hall of the Convention has been arranged to seat 6,000 persons. The regular delegates will sit at the front and the alternates in their rear. A strong railing will separate the classes. No one will be admitted to the floor except invited guests and reporters. The public at large will have the galleries. Surplus tickets will be distributed among the different State delegations. All but the reporters' accommodation are finished.

Collector Arthur, DeWitt Wheeler and S. B. French, Conkling delegates from New York, arrived this evening.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PLACE IN WHICH THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION WILL BE MADE—THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE DELEGATES.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1876.

The preparations for the Republican National Convention, which meets here on the 14th inst., are about complete, and if the Convention itself were here now it could go into the hall and its delegates and their places with no more difficulty than they will encounter on the meeting day.

EXTERIOR HALL.

where the Convention meets, is a large wooden structure, which was originally built in the year 1869, it is believed as a meeting place for the National Seaporters. That was seven years ago, and since that time Seager Hall, as it is still called here, has served a good many purposes. It was the central building for the Cincinnati Exposition during the six years it was run; it is the place where the Liberal Republican National Convention of 1872 met and nominated Horace Greeley; it is the hall where the May music festivals were held here for several years, which gave Cincinnati so enviable a position in the musical world, and more lately it was the theatre for the meeting of the Ohio democracy when they put Thurman aside to take up Allen and endorse him for the St. Louis nomination. Taking it all in all the old Seager Hall has become almost historic, and when it is pulled down, as it will be after the Republican National Convention has got through its sittings, not a few will be found here who will mourn its departure as though it were one of the landmarks.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the National Convention, which are now fully matured and very nearly completed, are of general interest. The main body of the hall, which is set apart for delegates and their alternates, will comfortably seat 2,500 people. The galleries will seat an equal number, while the stage, with the amphitheatre in the rear, will furnish room for 600 more. Besides this, there are wide jobbies under the galleries which will not be seated but will give standing room for 1,000 more; so it will be an easy matter to pack 7,000 persons in the hall. Even more than that number can be provided for in a crowd, but when it is remembered that the Convention itself numbers only 752 it is hardly probable that the crowd of outsiders will increase it tenfold.

WHERE THE DELEGATIONS WILL BE QUARTERED.

Nearly all the State delegations have secured their quarters in advance at the hotels here, and when they meet it will become a matter of interest for the delegates and the friends of candidates to know where they are located. In order that they may be informed on this point I have been at considerable pains to go around to the hotels and get the whereabouts of each that has secured quarters up to this time, which is appended herewith—

ALABAMA—Twenty delegates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 147.

ALABAMA (Contesting)—Twenty delegates. Not secured quarters yet.

ARKANSAS—Twelve delegates. Burnett House—Headquarters, parlor No. 100.

CALIFORNIA—Twelve delegates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 238.

COLORADO—Three delegates. Burnett House—Headquarters, parlor No. 2.

CONNECTICUT—Twenty delegates and thirteen alternates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters, parlor No. 100.

DELAWARE AND FLORIDA—Not yet secured quarters.

GEORGIA—Twenty-two delegates and eleven alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 132.

ILLINOIS—Forty-two delegates and forty alternates. Burnett House—Headquarters, gentlemen's parlor.

INDIANA—Thirty delegates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters, parlor No. 104. Besides these there will be fully 600 people from Indiana scattered at all the hotels in the city, their object being to work up sentiment in favor of Morton.

IOWA—Twenty-two delegates and twenty-four alternates. Burnett House—Headquarters, room No. 46.

KANSAS—Twenty delegates and twenty alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 146.

KENTUCKY—Twenty-four delegates and an equal number of alternates. Burnett House—Headquarters in ladies' ordinary; also has headquarters at the Grand Hotel, in one of the rooms on office floor.

LOUISIANA—Sixteen delegates and sixteen alternates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters at room No. 1, office floor, and parlor No. 118.

MAINE—Fourteen delegates and the same number of alternates. Burnett House—Headquarters at rooms Nos. 50, 52 and 54.

MASSACHUSETTS—Twenty-six delegates. Gibson House—Headquarters, room No. 333.

MICHIGAN—Twenty-two delegates. Headquarters parlor No. 5 and 15 Burnett House.

MINNESOTA—Ten delegates. Headquarters, room No. 48 Burnett House.

MISSISSIPPI—Sixteen delegates and the same number of alternates. Headquarters at room No. 342 Gibson House.

MISSOURI—Six delegates. Has headquarters at the Gibson House.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Ten delegates. Has headquarters at the Burnett House, room No. 184.

NEW JERSEY—Eighteen delegates and thirty-six alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 141.

NEW YORK—Seventy delegates. Has quarters at the Grand Hotel, with parlors Nos. 103, 108, 112, 114, 120, 122, 344, 348, 238 and 254. Fully 150 more from New York will stop at the same place, while almost an equal number will be quartered at the other hotels.

NORTH CAROLINA—Twenty delegates and thirty alternates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters in parlor on office floor.

OHIO—Forty-four delegates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters, parlor No. 102.

OKLAHOMA—Six delegates. Will stop at the Burnett House, with headquarters in parlor No. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fifty-eight delegates. Grand Hotel, with headquarters in parlors Nos. 438 and 448.

RHODE ISLAND—Eight delegates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 227.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Fifteen delegates. Stops at the Madison House, with headquarters in parlor No. 50.

TENNESSEE—Twenty-four delegates. Stops at the St. James Hotel—Headquarters in the gentlemen's parlor.

UTAH—Two delegates and two alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, room No. 430.

VERMONT—Ten delegates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 111.

WEST VIRGINIA—Ten delegates. Stop at the Carle House—Headquarters in the gentlemen's parlor.

WISCONSIN—Twenty delegates. Will stop at the Burnett House. Headquarters, parlor No. 6.

The National Republican Committee will have its rooms at the Burnett House, parlor No. 108, after the 12th inst.

The Bristow Club of New York, numbering sixty in all, will be quartered at the Gibson House.

The Lincoln Club of New York, embracing some seventy-five members, will stop at the St. James.

The Lincoln Club of Pittsburg, numbering 150 members, will have rooms at the Arlington Hotel.

OFF FOR THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday afternoon at about five o'clock a couple of hundred gentlemen assembled at the headquarters of the Republican Club, at Union square. The Ninth regiment band were in waiting, a procession was formed and the 200 marched to the Duane street ferry. A banner was borne aloft in the van by Stephen Macdon, one of Sheridan's soldiers, on which were the words, "Republican Club, of the city of New York." The procession reached the ferry at about quarter to six o'clock.

Among the gentlemen were Colonel J. Schuyler Croby, President of the club; C. Volney King, Alderman Pinckney, Colonel Ballard, Colonel Michael Harris, General A. B. Cornell, John T. O'Brien, Hon. Bernard Higgins, Captain Michael Morgan, Henry M. Nugent, Thomas Geary and ex-Commissioner Disbaker. The day before yesterday Collector Arthur, Police Commissioner DeWitt Wheeler, John L. Davenport and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., started for Cincinnati. Another party is booked for the scene of the Convention on Saturday next.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW CLUB.

A special meeting of the Blaine and Bristow Club was held last evening at Science Hall, in East Eighth street, Mr. William Haw, Jr., presiding. About 100 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were selected, of whom only twenty-five, however, will go.

The following are some of the names—Henry C. Robinson, William Haw, Jr., Edward H. Ball, John Cottrell, Edward C. Johnson, Michael Nevile, James R. Angel, Daniel Moore, William Downing, Albert E. French, John J. White and John Laford.

During the evening Mr. Haw introduced Mr. E. C. Johnson, who made a short but energetic speech. He said that one of the planks of the platform at the Cincinnati Convention would be hard money. That was what the people wanted. He did not believe in the financial theories of Peter Cooper, who favored inflation. The country wanted to hear the jingle of gold and silver. The speaker alluded to ex-Speaker Blaine. He defended his right to speculate in stocks, and claimed that the letters recently read by Mr. Blaine before the House completely vindicated him. Mr. Johnson concluded by saying that he thought Blaine was the man whom the delegates at Cincinnati would nominate next week.

The club claims to have enrolled some 1,500 members.

A. B. CORNELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DELEGATE FROM NEW YORK.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The first delegate to the National Republican Convention came in last night by the Panhandle road, a little tired and dusty, but taking all things together, pretty well satisfied with the way matters appeared. His trip had been a pleasant one, his arrival on time, and upon taking possession of elegant quarters at the Grand he felt to discover any diversity of sentiment on the political question, passed his heart. That delegate was Hon. A. B. Cornell, the leader of the four delegates at-large for the State. Mr. Cornell was accompanied by Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Superintendent of the New York Post Office, and Mr. E. H. Ael, another gentleman well known in administration circles in that city.

APPLYING THE PUMP.

An Enquirer reporter called to see Mr. Cornell after he had taken his supper, but was told that he had gone out. He met Mr. Lawrence, however, and lost no time in applying the interviewing pump to that amiable gentleman. Mr. Lawrence is a short and rather heavy set, young man, with keen black eyes, a clean shaven face, excepting his moustache, which is coal black, a nervous manner, and evidently understands a thing or two about politics.

"Mr. Cornell has gone out, but," looking at the card which he held in his hand—"but, perhaps, I will be able to answer for him. To-morrow he will be here, and then you can see him."

"How many of you will be here?" was the next question.

"I can't tell yet. We have just got here, but I think there will be several," and then he smiled a smile that meant a great deal.

"Come over to look after things a little in advance, eh?"

"Somebody has got to be first, and New York might as well be as any other."

"What effect will this Blaine business in Congress have on Conkling's chances in the Convention?"

"Come, now, you wouldn't expect me to talk about other candidates, would you?"

"Certainly, I'd like you to," he said.

"Well, I'm not going to do it, anyhow."

Trying another tack, the reporter said that he had noticed the announcement that a Lincoln club of New York city would be here.

"Yes," was the answer, "we have such a club in New

York, and I understand a number of its members are coming out here."

"What are these Lincoln clubs, anyhow?"

"The Lincoln Club of New York is made up of a large number of business men, merchants and others, who are admirers of the character of President Lincoln, and who, wishing to perpetuate his memory, have given their club his name."

"I notice that there are other Lincoln clubs besides yours. One is coming here from Pittsburg and another from Akron, in this State. Now, what I want to know is, who are they working for?"

"I'll not pretend to answer for the others you speak of, but as for the New York club, I can say they'll be here for Horace Greeley."

And as he said this a clever look at further information beamed from Mr. Lawrence's eyes—as if he could tell more about these Lincoln clubs if he had a mind to, what they were organized for, who they were working for and all that. But he didn't say any more, and when the reporter got back to his desk he felt himself compelled to write down in his notebook for future guidance—

"Men—Put down all Lincoln clubs as Conkling clubs—under cover."

FREE PASSES TO ST. LOUIS.

Deputy Clerk Maloney is daily occupied in refusing applicants free passes to the St. Louis and Cincinnati conventions. The Attorney General has been asked to issue requests. It is rumored that the Tammany Aldermen on Monday next will, at the rooms of the board, distribute free passes over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to all their friends who apply between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M.

KERR'S CONSTITUENTS.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

There is a democratic majority of 5,000 or 6,000 in the New Albany (Ind.) district, now misrepresents Mr. Kerr. Simon K. Wolfe, democrat, of New Albany, received 19,332 votes in that district in 1872 against 13,652 votes for D. W. Vogler, republican. After Mr. Kerr received the democratic nomination in 1874, and began to talk hard money, the greenback democrats brought out Craven as a candidate against him, and insisted that Mr. Kerr did not stand on the greenback platform adopted by the State Convention of the party. The republicans had no candidate in the field, and partly by their aid and partly by a deceptive recantation from Mr. Kerr, he was elected. He vowed that he had not only stood on the State platform, but "on every splinter of it," and party discipline together with the votes of hard money republicans and greenback democrats who accepted his explanation as sincere saved him by a scratch. The vote stood for Kerr 13,891 and for Craven 12,482.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WHEELING, June 8, 1876.

A special despatch to the Register from Charleston says the Democratic State Convention assembled there to-day. D. D. Johnson was made permanent president and Bernard Peyton secretary. The financial plank is as follows:—

Resolved, That while we belong to a sovereign State and believe that the republican party has treated such State unfairly and unjustly by its financial policy, and while we favor an immediate repeal of the specie resumption act, the taxation of United States bonds, like other property, and the abolition of the present banking system, yet at the same time we emphatically deprecate the effort to divide the democratic party upon issues involving money only, and recommend that such issues be remitted to the Congressional districts or otherwise subordinated to those great moral and constitutional questions which underlie the very existence of the Union and its institutions.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

REPORT OF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT KINCIELLA ON THE FRAUDULENT EXPORT OF WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1876.

The Congressional Committee met at ten A. M., when an executive session was called, which lasted until a quarter to eleven. Several witnesses testified that they had worked at the Custom House at from \$15 to \$2 a day; that they signed blank pay rolls; saw them afterward, when they were filled up for \$3 per day.

Special Treasury Agent Kincielia resumed his statement relative to the fraudulent export of whiskey and tobacco. The tax on one lot was \$37,860; this was on the Harkaway; that on the Greenland was \$64,814; another lot on the same boat was \$30,445; G. R. Dyche was the Customs Inspector; he made a statement to the witness about the fraudulent shipments. Witnesses produced a sworn statement of Dyche, in which it was stated that he was appointed by W. P. Kellogg, Collector, that 515 barrels of whiskey and the tobacco were not shipped; that General Benton, Collector of Revenue, and J. M. Sutherland came to him (Dyche) and got him to certify as to the lading being all right; that they had arranged with W. P. Kellogg, and that it was all fixed with him; further, that 600 barrels of whiskey and 450 half boxes of tobacco on the Harkaway were not shipped as certified to by him (Dyche); that Benton and Sutherland told him the goods were not to be shipped; that it was all right; they had been to see Collector Kellogg, and he said it had been fixed. They repeatedly told him they had seen Kellogg, and it was all right, and I was satisfied; Benton, Sutherland and Kellogg were in partnership. Afterward Benton was sick and had not executed certificate. Kellogg, when told, that I was sorry he told me it was all right, and that I should sign the certificate, which I did; further, that 425 barrels of whiskey, alleged to have been shipped on the Greenland, were not shipped. Benton and Sutherland said I would be protected again and rewarded for signing these certificates. Subsequently I got an affidavit from the United States Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, stating that the lading certificates, purporting to have been made by him (the consul), were false and fraudulent. Witness read the affidavit made by K. B. Marshall, formerly consul, and continued:—He pronounced those forgeries before he saw them. From his manner I imagined he believed his affidavit was false. He subsequently pronounced his signatures to the lading certificates genuine. The Belize shipments are covered by an exportation bond by Sutherland, Callaway, Johnson and others. On the margin of the bond I find the words "Certificates on file—S. A. S. D. C.," meaning S. A. Stockdale, Deputy Collector. The bonds were cancelled in October. William C. Gray, Deputy Collector, made an affidavit, which I have read, showing that Kellogg requested Gray to cancel certain export bonds, Gray being a deputy under Kellogg, and the bonds were cancelled. In November these bonds had as principal J. M. Cohen, and Sutherland and Johnson as sureties. The bonds Powers had bore the name of Erastus H. Harris as principal. Don't remember who the sureties were. My report on the file show that I put the sixteen bonds in the hands of the District Attorney here, but learned none of the names could be found. Do not believe a single dollar could be made on any of the certificates. Do not know that suits have been brought on Powers' bonds. Believe suits were brought in New York on some of the whiskey before the bonds were surrendered at Washington by me. Do not know what became of them after they went to Washington. My mission ended when I surrendered them, with my report, to Mr. Riley. These bonds were for the exportation of 1,824 barrels of whiskey. Harris was of the firm of J. H. Conly & Co., whiskey merchants. I heard from Powers that the Powers bonds would implicate prominent officials, referring to Governor Kellogg. I told Powers Kellogg's name was not on them. He said if you arrest Harris and squeeze him he will speak. I reported the facts to the department. Do not see what use he could make of the bonds except to hold them over the heads of the parties. They were for a fraction over \$154,000.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1876.

The graves of the Confederate dead at London Park Cemetery were decorated to-day with interesting and appropriate memorial services and addresses. General George H. Stewart was in command. The Fort McHenry band was present, and several thousand persons took part in the distribution of flowers.

CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 8, 1876.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in the Knox church this morning. The attendance was large. Rev. Dr. Cook, moderator, preached the opening sermon.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Question in the Coming Presidential Campaign.

OPPOSITION TO THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Its Practical Operation in Different Sections of the Country.

THE BLAINE-TARBOX WORDY WAR.

Wanted, An Early Report on the Bristow-Mule Claim.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1876.

THE WAR ON THE RESUMPTION ACT—THE BOST MONEY ELEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES AT WORK—THE BAKES OF OPPOSITION TO IT—ITS PRACTICAL OPERATIONS SHOWN.

The attack upon the Resumption act preparing in the House comes at the same time with reports from the West that an attempt will be made in the Cincinnati Convention to secure a demand for its repeal in the republican platform. That is to say, the inflationist and soft money elements in both parties are preparing a combined attack upon the law. Their aim is not generally understood; it is the beginning of a movement for the abolishment of the national banks and the substitution of a currency entirely of greenbacks, issued by the government, and to be increased or diminished at the caprice of every Congress. To repeal the Resumption act is to open the battle; and the leaders who are planning to do it mean, if they can, that the question whether the paper currency shall consist entirely of government notes or entirely of bank notes shall be made one of the main issues in the fall campaign.

There has been for some days considerable inquiry about the working of the act, which, it is probable, few members of the present Congress have studied. It was signed January 14, 1875. It was regarded at the time by most of those who supported it, and by probably all who opposed it, as an inflation measure; and the third section, which in effect authorizes free banking, was a key to the Western inflationists, who had been crying out for a redistribution of the currency according to geographical sections, and whose great complaint was that the East had more banks than the West; that the West and South needed more banking opportunities to make them prosperous, and that Congress ought to allow those sections more banks. There was great difference of opinion in Congress as to the probable working of the act while it was under discussion, and it was denounced by hard money men as a measure of no value and probably dangerous in its consequences.

To-day it is denounced by the inflationists and soft money men, who demand its repeal, for no reason, so far as one can hear here, except that they suppose it to look toward the resumption, and because it is in the way of their desire to crush out of existence the whole national bank system. The act has certainly worked in a different way than was supposed by the Congress which passed it. Since it made banking free to every one and left the establishment of national banks to the operation of natural law, it is found that the West and South have lost instead of gaining in banks and banking capital. In the cities of Chicago and St. Louis and the West generally, which clamored for more currency in 1874, more banks have voluntarily sprung up than in any other section. New England, which had the largest banking circulation proportioned to population, has withdrawn the least.

The net result may be stated thus:—There were in circulation on January 14, 1875—

of national bank notes.....	\$31,861,450
of greenbacks.....	382,000,000
Making a total circulation of.....	\$738,861,450

On national bank notes.....\$34,567,440
Of greenbacks.....370,125,000
Making a total of.....\$704,692,440

This is a reduction of the volume of currency of only \$29,170,342 during a period of sixteen and a half months, or at the rate of \$1,767,538 per month. This is, in fact, when it is compared with the contraction in business, a practical expansion of the currency, for we have more currency now for the volume of business done than before the passage of the act.

It is plain, at any rate, that this very slight reduction in the volume of the currency has not affected business in any way. No one pretends that money is scarce, for the reason is true, "If there was a demand for money in any part of the country, which could not be readily supplied the act itself authorizes the establishment of new banks without limit. Anybody anywhere may establish a national bank at any time or increase the circulation of one already existing, on the single condition that he shall deposit bonds as security. But under this free banking act natural causes have led to a decrease and not an increase of national bank circulation.

Moreover, the rate of decrease is so slight that it does not equal the sum which an unparliamentary majority of both houses were ready, three months ago, to enact should be taken in and cancelled of legal tenders alone. It is probable that even now, if the Committee of Ways and Means would introduce a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel greenbacks at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, it would get enough democratic and republican votes to pass the House, and it has already been reported that the Senate would at once pass such a bill.

The chief difficulty with the Resumption act is that while its enemies attack it because they mean to destroy the national banks and make the circulation entirely of government notes, which they do not wish to be redeemable in gold, the friends of the act cannot point to any probability of an actual resumption in 1875, as the law provides. It gives authority and power to the Secretary to enable him to resume at the date specified; but whether he means to do so or not, whether he is making any preparations to do so or not, whether he regards the law as practical or as a "bill against the comet," as its opponents call it, no one knows.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1876.

MR. TARBOX'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION—RE-SPEAKER BLAINE AGAIN TRIUMPHANT ON A SIDE ISSUE.

The democrats are intensely disgusted this evening at the result of Mr. Tarbox's speech in reply to Mr. Blaine. It will be remembered that Mr. Tarbox had requested this Speaker yesterday to give him the floor, in order that he might answer Mr. Blaine's reflections upon him in connection with what is known as the Tarbox resolution or the resolution under which the Sub-Judiciary Committee has prosecuted the investigation of the Little Rock bond charge, and as opportunity was lacking yesterday to Mr. Tarbox to deliver his speech, and as the inference was natural that he would get the floor to-day, the galleries were filled in an expected manner only of a great force on the part of Mr. Tarbox, but of a terrific denunciation of the gentleman from Maine. A good deal of quiet and good natured advice was tendered Mr. Tarbox in advance that he should be careful of causing a talk beyond his strength in coping with the veteran and alert ex-Speaker, and some who knew his tamer powers for controversy were reminded of the bull who defied the locomotive, and admired his pluck but doubted his judgment. One facetious democrat is said to have gone so far as to ask Mr. Tarbox this morning if he had ever known what it was to undergo the torments of the ether world, and being answered with a "No," to have warned the gentleman from Massachusetts that he might prepare to suffer such torments before he was pitted against the redoubtable hero of so many pitched battles on the floor of Congress. Indeed, the discomfited Ben Hill, of Georgia, is reported to have quietly enjoyed the several recent contests which ended in Mr. Blaine furnishing him with quite a numerous company. But Mr. Tarbox was

proof against him. Inspired with the belief that "three armed is he whose cause is just," and refreshing his memory with the facts of the great prize fight between David and Goliath, he went bravely at his adversary. The first part of his speech was well enough. He showed that men of Mr. Blaine's own political party had instigated the investigation, which is all true, but here his effectiveness stopped. The galleries got tired of the rest of his speech. He wound up tamely, sat down and it was supposed the thing was over. But Mr. Frye, of Maine, colleague of Mr. Blaine, desired to ask a question and immediately brought up the scandal concerning the correspondence of Mr. Blaine's speech on the currency, by the use of which Mr. Tarbox, as he charged, got the chance of delivering an immediate and telling reply the same day. As Mr. Tarbox had resumed his seat in an aureole of virtuous indignation over the rapacity and indecency of Mr. Blaine in the matter of the Mulligan letters, the question put him utterly *hors de combat*. He lacked the repartee to check the laugh which rose against him, and Mr. Blaine taking the floor at this juncture, followed up his triumph so mercilessly that the gentleman from Massachusetts was, metaphorically speaking, "taken out on a shunter."

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE MULE CLAIM—DELAY OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE IN MAKING THE REPORT AND THE REASONS ASSIGNED BY PUBLIC HUMOR.